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The
Pennsylvania-German
Society



VOLUME XXIII

Proceedings at

Riegelsville, October 4, 1912



NOTICE

**A SUPPLEMENTARY SECTION
OF VOLUME XXIII OF THE "PRO-
CEEDINGS" WILL BE SENT OUT AS
SOON AS COMPLETED.**





P. F. Fackenthal Jr.

The
Pennsylvania German
Society.

PROCEEDINGS AND ADDRESSES

AT

RIEGELSVILLE, PA., OCTOBER 4, 1912

VOL. XXIII.

1915



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THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY

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Pennsylvania: THE GERMAN INFLUENCE IN ITS SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT :

Quaint Old Germantown in Pennsylvania, by Julius Fried-
rich Sachse.

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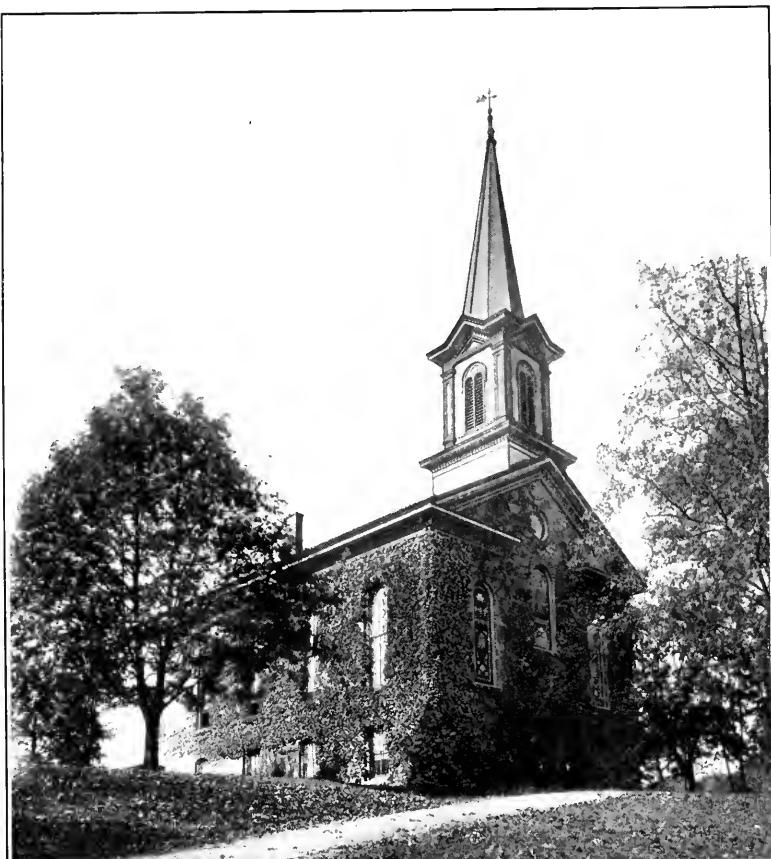
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SAINT JOHN REFORMED CHURCH OF RIEGELSVILLE, PA.

In which the Pennsylvania-German Society held its Twenty-Second Annual Meeting,
October 4, 1912.

Congregation Organized in 1849. This building erected in 1872-73.

(From photograph taken October 25, 1910.)



REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY
AT ITS
TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING
HELD IN ST. JOHN REFORMED CHURCH, RIEGELSVILLE, PA.
ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1912

THE meeting was called to order at 11.30 A. M., by the President, Lieut, H. M. M. Richards, Litt.D., who said he had been asked why the annual meeting of the Society had always been held on Friday, to which he wished to reply saying that it was because Friday was our lucky day; that the Society had prospered from the start, and referred to the pleasant weather conditions as another instance of good luck. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

Prof. J. Fred Wolle, of Bethlehem, Pa., then gave a recital on the organ (Prelude and Fugue in E Minor by J. S. Bach), which was highly appreciated by all.

Rev. Scott R. Wagner, pastor of the Second Reformed Church, of Reading, Pa. (former pastor of St. John Re-

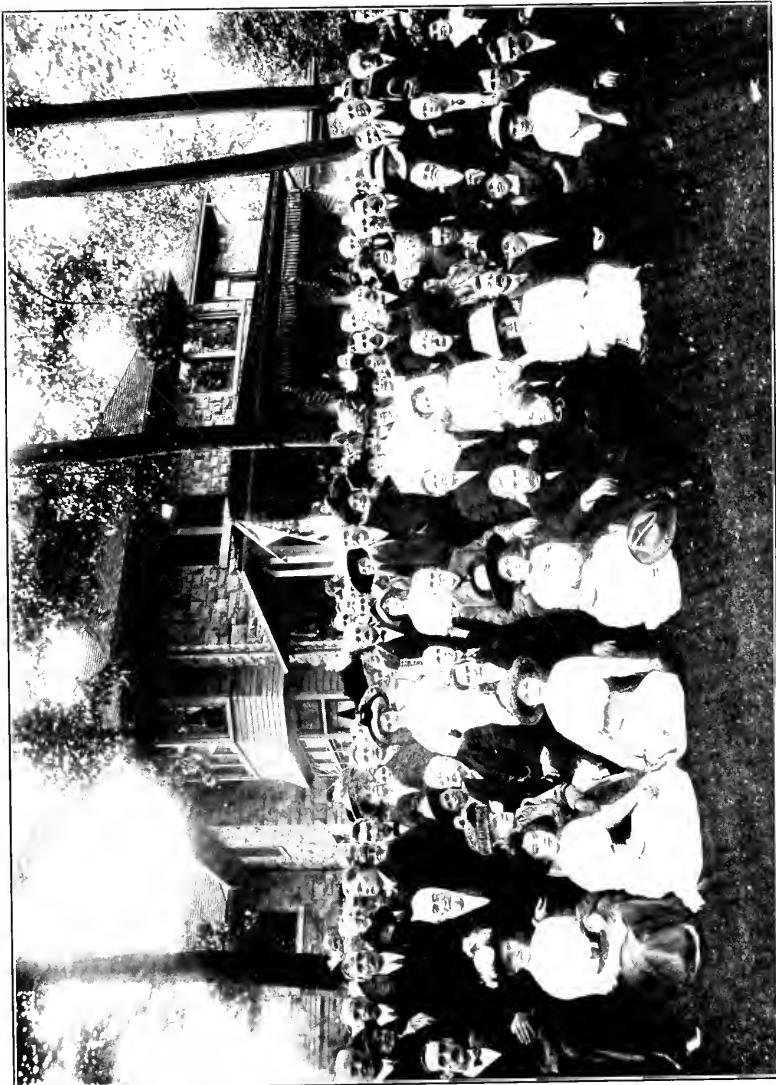
formed Church, of Riegelsville, Pa.), was then called upon by the President to deliver the invocation.

PRAYER OF REV. SCOTT WAGNER.

Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations. In Thee our fathers trusted and they never were confounded. Thou didst lead them forth to places they knew not of and wert with them when they built their homes and when they laid the foundations of a government, in which liberty and truth, peace and the free worship of Thy name were corner stones. We thank Thee for the heritage to which we are called. May we fulfill the obligations resting upon us. Give us devout and diligent minds, tender and courageous hearts, steadfast and enlarging faith in Thee and in ourselves and in our fellow men. Give us the Christ-like spirit that it may be our joy to labor patiently, minister unto others generously, and serve daily our country and Thy kingdom. By Thy grace may we so develop, preserve and use our inheritance and talents that we may pass them on to our children with increased value. To-day may the genial cheer, the fraternal spirit and the grateful word abound. Help us to be sincere in our affections, serious in our work and happy in our fellowship. In all things may Thy name be glorified, through Jesus Christ, our Lord, Amen.

An address of welcome was then delivered by B. F. Fackenthal, Jr.

THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.



PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.
Group taken October 4, 1912, on lawn at residence of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Fackenthal, Jr.

THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY B. F. FACKENTHAL, JR.,
RIEGELSVILLE, PA., MEETING OCTOBER 4, 1912.

Fellow Members of the Pennsylvania-German Society and Other Friends: It is my privilege and pleasant duty to extend to you a cordial greeting, not only on behalf of the membership of this church, and the citizens of Riegelsville and Durham township, but of the people of Bucks county as well, for this is the first time that the Pennsylvania German Society has honored the county of Bucks by holding a meeting within her borders. With three exceptions (two at Bethlehem and one at Ephrata) the meetings have all been held at county-seats. This is, therefore, the first meeting to be held in a country village, and yet the country is primarily the home of the Pennsylvania German. It is also fitting that a meeting should be held in this mother-county of Bucks, one of the three original counties into which the state was divided, and out of which all the eastern counties of Pennsylvania were erected, and where many of the early German immigrants made homes for themselves and their descendants.

The congregation which worships in this building was organized in 1849 by Rev. John H. A. Bomberger, D.D., LL.D., who later established and became president of Ursinus College, at Collegeville, in Montgomery county. Two other of its pastors also became presidents of colleges.¹ Since January 15, 1912, the church has been without a pastor.

Through the liberality of Mr. John L. Riegel there is

¹ Rev. Thomas G. Apple, D.D., LL.D., and Rev. Geo. W. Aughinbaugh, D.D.

maintained under the care of the congregation a public library, containing 5,000 volumes, with an endowment for adding thereto, and in the same building an academy for the preparation of the boys and girls of this vicinity for college. Two of its students have entered sophomore classes at eastern colleges without conditions. The academy is also partially endowed.

Durham township is one of the smallest of the thirty townships into which Bucks county is divided, and is situated in the extreme northeastern end of the county. The village of Riegelsville is not more than three-quarters of a mile south of the Northampton county line.

There is some evidence to show that Durham contained white settlers as early as 1682; at any rate, its settlement was much earlier than that of the surrounding territory; for example, Northampton county was not erected nor the town of Easton laid out until 1752. Part of Durham township was patented September 8, 1717, to Jeremiah Langhorne and John Chapman, another tract of 1,200 acres to Jeremiah Langhorne, but the greater part (4,448 acres) was part of 5,000 acres of land from William Penn, by lease and release, March 9 and 10, 1682 to John Striepers of Crefeld in Germany; this 4,448 acres was laid out in 1703, in Durham, and confirmed by patent in 1705, to John Striepers, but in view of the fact that he was an alien, and that the Indians had set up a claim to the land, a good title could not be given by his heirs in Germany; the tract was therefore surrendered by them to the proprietaries, partly in exchange for other lands in Pennsylvania, and partly for a consideration from James Logan, Penn's secretary (who was interested in the iron works that had been built on adjoining lands) and to whom a warrant

and survey was issued under date 15th of 3d month (May) A.D. 1727.

Durham township is included within the bounds of the celebrated Walking Purchase of September 19 and 20, 1737, but we are doubtless not very proud of that, although we are not within the bounds of the disputed part of that territory. The treaty for the Walking Purchase was begun in Durham township in 1734, adjourned to Pennsbury, and concluded at Philadelphia, August 25, 1737.

The early settlement of the township was doubtless due to the presence of iron ore in the Durham hills. During 1726 a company was formed to erect a blast-furnace for the manufacture of charcoal pig iron, the casting of pots and pans, and also doubtless fire-backs, at which time the entire tract was placed in the hands of trustees. The furnace was located at the village of Durham, in the center of the township, where the early church and school houses were erected, and was the second earliest blast-furnace to be erected in Pennsylvania. The original date-stone, bearing date 1727, has been preserved, and will be on exhibition at my residence this afternoon.

Among the twelve men for whom the property was held in trust, and who associated themselves together to erect the iron works, were Jeremiah Langhorne, who resided at Trevose, in Bensalem township, Bucks county; Andrew Bradford, the printer, Anthony Morris, Chief Justice William Allen, the founder of Allentown, and James Logan. Durham furnace began making iron in 1727, and the year following, 1728, James Logan built beautiful Stenton. It is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that the eight fire-backs now in the fire-places at Stenton, placed

there by him, were made at Durham furnace. Three of these fire-backs bear date 1728, one contains the initials I. L., and all show conclusive evidences of having been made from the same pattern. The Colonial Dames, in whose care Stenton has been placed by the city of Philadelphia, kindly permitted me (September 12, 1912) to photograph, and also to take borings from three of these fire-backs for chemical analyses. The results show that the cast-iron exactly corresponds to the analyses of Durham ores, and confirms my claim that they were made at Durham, and, moreover, the title papers show that James Logan at that time owned directly and indirectly one-fourth part of Durham.

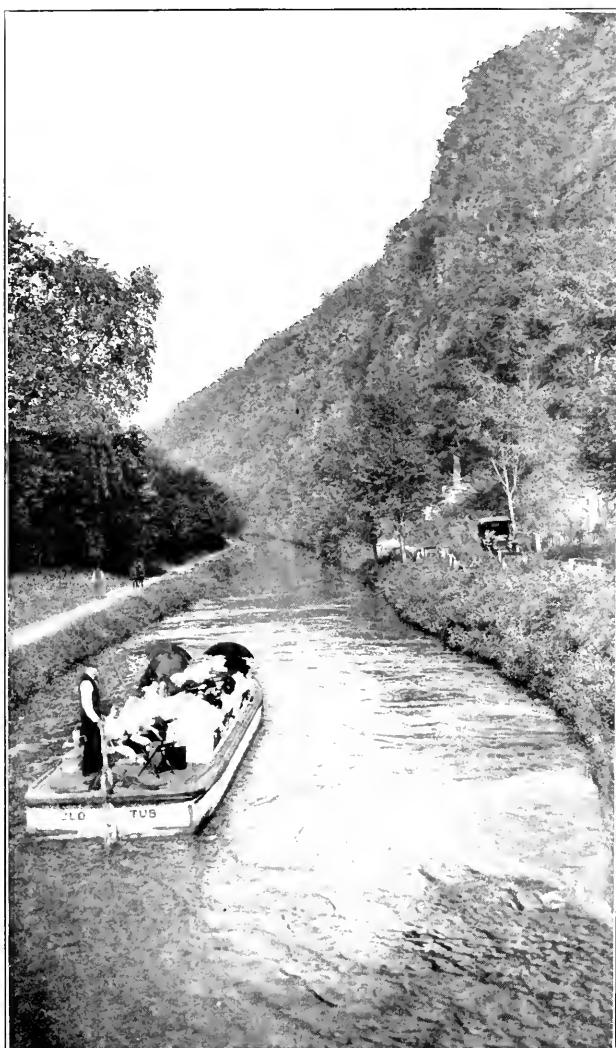
Among other gentlemen who later became part owners of Durham township and the iron-works, were Richard Peters, William Logan, Edward Shippen, Israel Pemberton, Lawrence Growden, and Hon. James Hamilton, who purchased an interest in 1749 when he was lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania. At one time the works were operated under the name of William Logan & Company.

On December 24, 1773, the property was divided by partition proceedings, and that part of the tract on which the iron-works and mines were located was partitioned to Hon. Joseph Galloway and his wife, Grace Growden. When Galloway allied himself to the British cause his property was sold by the commissioner of forfeited estates, but after several arguments in the Supreme Court it was restored to Mrs. Galloway, as it was shown that the property belonged to Joseph Galloway only in right of his wife, Grace Growden.¹

Among other illustrious persons connected with the Durham iron-works, I desire to mention George Taylor,

¹ See *Lessee of Jenks vs. Backhouse*, 1 Binney, page 91.

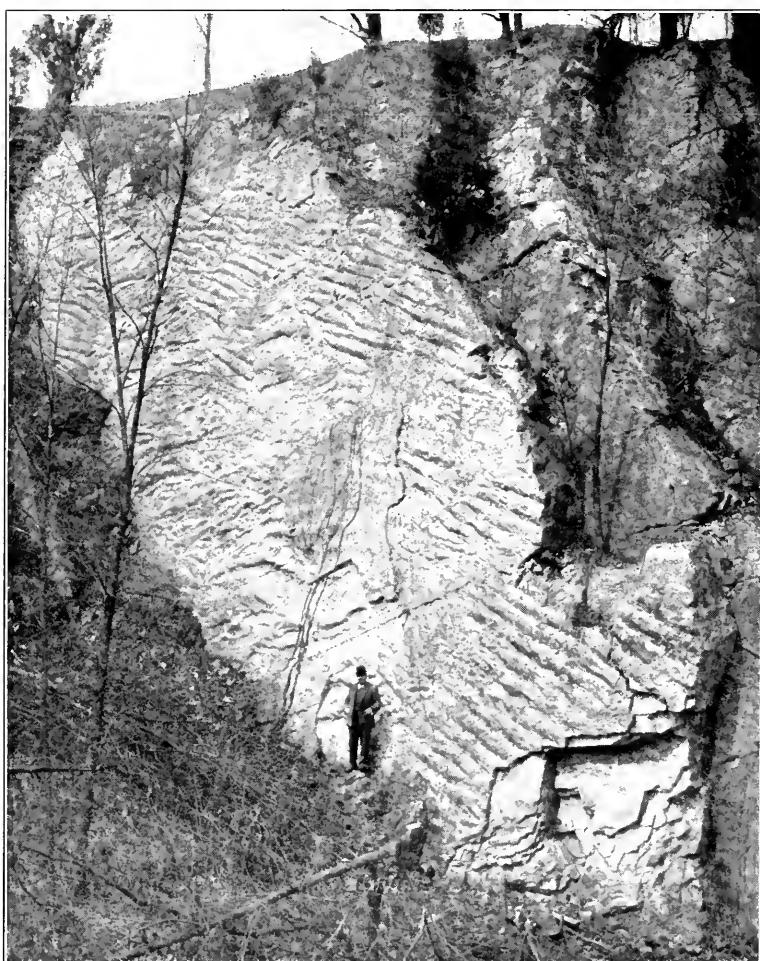
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PALISADES OR NARROWS OF NOCKAMIXON.

Bluffs (new red sandstone) are almost perpendicular, rising about 400 feet above the Delaware river, and is one of the botanical fields referred to by Mr. Fackenthal in his address of welcome. (Photograph by B. F. Fackenthal, Jr., from Narrowsville Locks, September 9, 1908.)

THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.



RIPPLE MARKS.

At Raubsville, Northampton county, Pa., in limestone quarry, on line of Philadelphia & Easton Electric Railway. Three miles north of Riegelsville and 6 miles south of Easton, about 50 yards from the west shore of the Delaware river and one mile north of the boundary line between Bucks and Northampton counties. Said to be one of the largest and best defined ripple marks on the Atlantic coast. See Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, published in 1858 by Prof. H. D. Rogers, Vol. I, p. 99. From photograph taken April 6, 1900.

one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who was on several occasions lessee of the works, and who resided in Durham, and under whose administration shot and shell were made for the Continental army.

General Daniel Morgan, of Revolutionary fame, the hero of Cowpens, was born in Durham township, where his father was employed at the iron-works.

In 1847 the furnace tract was purchased by Messrs. Joseph W. Whitaker & Company, who erected two anthracite blast-furnaces, two miles east of the village of Durham, quite near where the Durham creek empties into the Delaware river. Mr. Whitaker, the senior partner, was the grandfather of ex-Governor Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, one of the former presidents of our society. The Whitakers sold the property to Messrs. Cooper & Hewitt, of New York, son and son-in-law of that venerable philanthropist, Peter Cooper. Hon. Edward Cooper was one of the most lovable men it has ever been my pleasure to know; he served a term as mayor of New York City, as did also Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, who also served several terms in Congress.

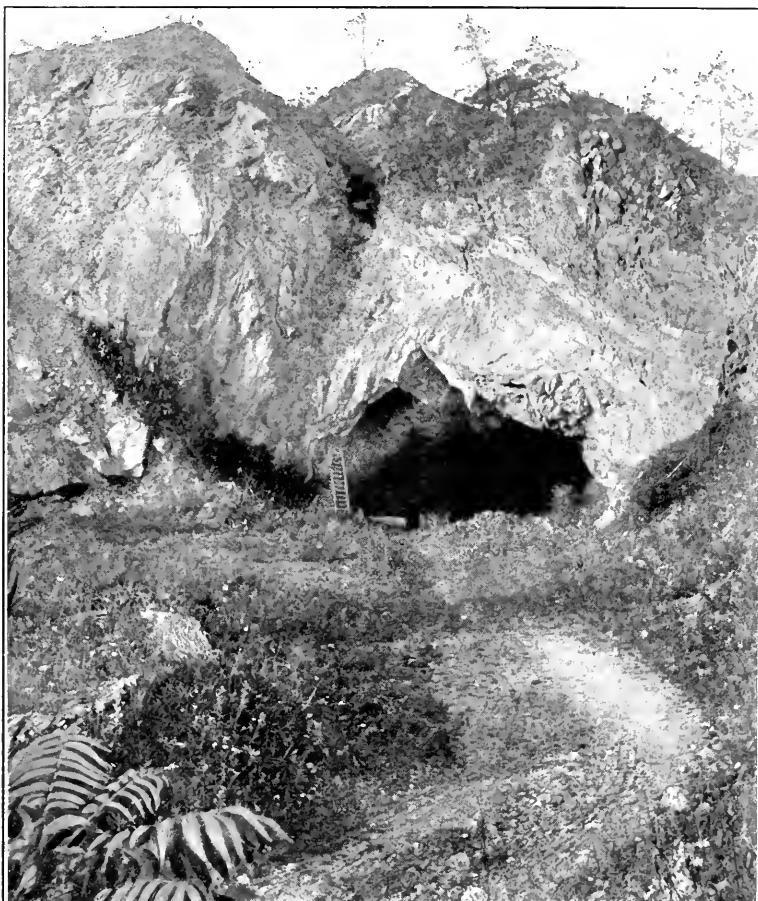
During 1865 to 1870 the works were owned first by Messrs. Lewis Lillie & Son, then by the Lillie Safe & Iron Co., who manufactured Lillie chilled iron safes. Mr. Russell Sage, of New York City, was president of the latter company, and I recall with pleasure a visit he made to Durham in company with Hon. John A. Griswold, of Troy, N. Y. (who was associated with Mr. C. H. Delamater in building the iron-clad *Monitor*, which had been designed by Ericsson). It was a wet day, and in tramping around the works their feet became wet, and I, who was a boy in the office at that time, was sent by Mr. Sage

to buy him a pair of new stockings. He gave me a bank-note out of which to pay for them, and rewarded me by allowing me to keep the change, some twenty-five or thirty cents.

The Durham boats, used by Washington in crossing the Delaware river on Christmas night, 1776, and which played so important a part in the transportation of our streams, and of the Delaware river in particular, before the days of canals and railroads, were designed, and the first one built at Durham on the bank of the Delaware river at a point immediately in front of the Durham cave, one mile south of Riegelsville. This cave, part of which still remains, is a natural limestone cavern, which during early years, before it was partly destroyed by the blasting away of the limestone (for lime burning and for blast-furnace flux), was considered a natural curiosity, which attracted attention, and was visited by people for miles around from all parts of the nearby country.

The Delaware Valley in this immediate neighborhood presents one of the most interesting geological studies of the state. The great northern ice-glacier, with its terminal-moraine quite noticeable at or near Belvidere, N. J. (twenty-two miles north of Riegelsville), is in evidence along the entire valley of the Delaware river. It was underneath this drift, which was carried down the valley, that Dr. C. C. Abbott, at Trenton, N. J., found the imperfect or crude arrow-heads, known as turtle-backs, and which he claims are pre-historic and show evidence of an Indian civilization prior to the glacial period. The ridge of land commencing at Rocky Falls, where the Delaware river passes through South Mountain, about one mile north of this village, and continuing about two miles south to the Durham iron-works, is composed of glacial-drift.

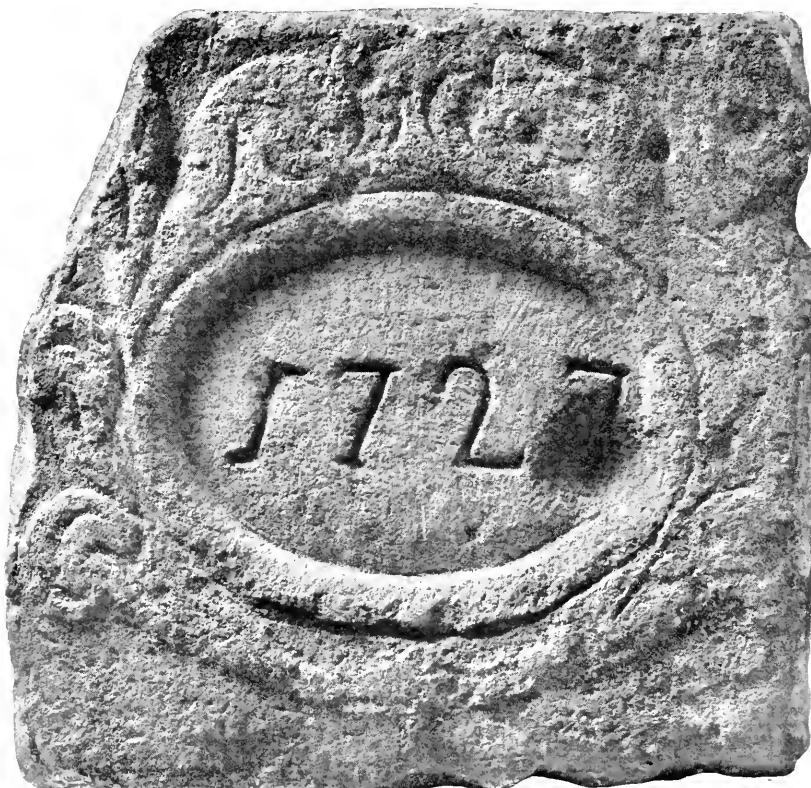
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DURHAM CAVE.

The open foreground indicates the area formerly occupied by large chambers which were blasted away. The original entrance was somewhat nearer the observer than the extreme front of the foreground. The steps lead up to a chamber called "Queen Esther's Drawing-room." (From photograph by H. C. Mercer in 1896.)

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DATE-STONE OF DURHAM IRON WORKS.
Erected in 1727.

When the 1727 blast furnace was demolished in 1819, and a grist-mill erected on its site, this date stone was removed to Haupt's grist-mill in Springfield township. The indentation at figure 7 was made by the millers, who used the stone to crack walnuts upon. About 1870 it was presented to the Durham Iron Works; in 1874 it was walled in a new hot-blast stove intended for use at the 1848-50 furnaces. This hot-blast stove was demolished without having been used, and the stone was placed in the office of the company.

This date-stone formed part of Cooper & Hewitt's exhibit at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, in 1876. When they sold the property in 1902, it was presented by Hon. Abram S. Hewitt to B. F. Fackenthal, Jr.

It is the terrace on which this church, the academy and many dwellings are located.

Just south of the Durham hills at Monroe, two miles from here, where the Mesozoic red sandstone or as commonly called "New Red Sandstone" begins, there are splendid examples of conglomerate formation.

About six miles to the south, in Bridgeton township at an elevation of about 500 feet, and in Haycock township about seven miles to the southwest at an elevation of 960 feet, can be seen two fields of Ringing Rocks, which are igneous eruptions, doubtless outcrops of dikes, which came up through the red sandstone; they cover an area of about four and three acres respectively; and they are somewhat more extensive than those near Pottstown, in Montgomery county, which are, however, better known.

At Raubsville, in Northampton county; about three miles north of Riegelsville, in a limestone quarry alongside of the trolley road, can be seen ripple-marks which are among the largest and best defined on the Atlantic coast.

There are evidences of several Indian village-sites in Durham township, which have furnished many splendid specimens of pipes, pottery and stone implements for the cabinets of the archæologists. Also a jasper quarry, containing rejected arrow-heads and other refuse, where the Indians obtained flint for their implements of warfare.

The flora of upper Bucks county is very rich, particularly along the palisades of Nockamixon, about three miles to the south, where the Delaware river passes through a mountain composed of New Red Sandstone, with bluffs rising almost perpendicularly 400 feet above the Delaware river. In 1906 Dr. C. D. Fretz revised and reissued the catalogue of plants prepared in 1876 by Dr. I. S. Moyer, to which he added 415 species and varie-

ties, making a total of 1,581 species and varieties found within the county of Bucks. Three species of the additions, viz., *Tulipa sylvestris* (wild tulip), *Vicia villosa* (hairy vetch), and *Allium carinatum* (keeled garlic) are new in the United States.

This botanical field was a source of much pleasure to our lamented Dr. Thomas C. Porter, whom I accompanied on many trips through this interesting section. It was on the palisades that he discovered (May, 1867) the *Sedum roseum* (Roseroot), and I remember with pleasure the time when he pointed out to me the *Hydrophyllum canadense* (Canada water leaf), and made me promise that I would not reveal to any one the place where it grew for fear it might be carried away by careless collectors. Peace to his ashes, but if my dear friend were alive to-day, he could see that that rare plant has spread over an area many times as large as when he first discovered it.

The fact that Durham township was controlled by a large company was doubtless the cause of its being sparsely settled prior to the Deed of Partition of 1773, and although there was a local government, it was not formally admitted as a township until June 13, 1775. While the greater part of the township was originally owned by an alien German it was settled by people of other nationalities, but after the Deed of Partition, when the lands (other than about 1,000 acres, which thereafter formed the furnace tract) were divided, the greater part soon fell into the hands of the Germans, who probably form 90 per cent. of its present population.

An interesting feature of the early history of Durham is the study of the old fire-backs, stove-plates and stoves. This subject has received, and is now receiving, careful

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DIE · SCHLANG · ADAM · VND · EFA · BETRVG.

THE SNAKE BETRAYED ADAM AND EVE.

Stove plate made at Durham, 1741. Fire-backs and stove plates were doubtless cast at Durham furnace continuously from the erection of the blast-furnace in 1727 until 1794, when operations were suspended. The eight fire-backs at Stenton were doubtless made at Durham in 1728. (Photograph from plate in H. C. Mercer's collection.)

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CAIN · SEINEN · BRVTER · AWEL · TOT · SCHLVG,

CAIN KILLED HIS BROTHER ABEL.

Stove plate made at Durham furnace, 1741.

(Photograph from plate in H. C. Mercer's collection.)

attention by Mr. B. F. Owen, of Reading; Col. Henry D. Paxson, Prof. Henry C. Mercer, Rev. John Baer Stoudt and others. Professor Mercer in particular is giving it careful and painstaking study, and I am looking forward with much interest to the exhaustive publication which he is preparing. It has been found possible by chemical analysis to determine where some of the disputed plates were made. This is accomplished by knowing the chemical constituents of the ores contained in the mines from which the different works are supposed to have drawn their supply.

The early fire-backs do not have the same interesting embellishments and German inscriptions that the stove-plates made at a later period have, such as the illustration of biblical and other scenes, accompanied by Pennsylvania German inscriptions. The two earliest plates with such inscriptions that have been preserved are the "Adam and Eve" plate, *DIE. SCHLANG. ADAM. VND. EFA. BETRVG.* (The snake betrayed Adam and Eve), the other called the "Cain and Abel" plate, *CAIN. SEINEN. BRVTER. AWEL. TOT. SCHLVG.* (Cain killed his brother Abel). Both bear date 1741, and show evidences of having been made by the same artisan, and, moreover, their chemical analyses correspond to Durham ores, and they were without question made at Durham furnace.

Friends, this village and township with their interesting history are yours, there are no keys or we would formally hand them over to you. We can, however, offer you our hearts and the glad hand. We trust you will have a profitable meeting and enjoy your short stay among us.

The President then delivered his annual address.

“SHAPING THE DESTINY OF THE WORLD.”

Ladies and Gentlemen: Nearly twenty-two years have passed since the birth of this Society on April 15, 1891. It saw the light in a month fraught with momentous events in the history of our country.

On April 19, 1775, was fired, across the little bridge at Concord, the shot whose echo was heard around the world and which precipitated our Revolutionary War for freedom.

On the morning of April 12, 1861, a shrieking shell, from the Confederate battery on Sullivan's Island, burst over Fort Sumter, and with its bursting sounded the death-knell of slavery.

On April 9, 1865, the Confederate army under General Lee laid down its arms, after a mighty struggle lasting four years such as the world had never seen before and may never see again, and with his surrender was put to rest all probability of a disunited country.

April 14, 1865, saw the death of our martyr President, Abraham Lincoln, than whom none in the history of our country has been more greatly loved and lamented.

On April 22, 1898, the first gun of the Spanish-American War was fired.

What have we and our fathers, as Pennsylvania-Germans, had to do with these great events? Have we been merely participants of insignificant moment, or have our deeds been mighty and deserving of prominence as well as perpetuation in history?

It is my purpose to-day to depart somewhat from the custom of my predecessors in the character of my address, and to assert the little known, and perhaps less acknowledged, fact, that, under Providence, the Pennsylvania-

German has been His instrument for shaping the destiny of the entire world.

SHAPING THE DESTINY OF THE WORLD.

I trust it is superfluous to announce the truth that, from the beginning of time and to all eternity, God has shaped and will shape the destiny of everything and every being.

It is also self-evident that, so far as our world is concerned, His work in this respect is performed through human agencies, and, the better to prepare humanity to fit in with and become a part of these plans, as, in due time, they present themselves, He has seen fit to spread the evolution of this shaping of destiny over a period of many years and even many centuries.

There is nothing more interesting nor more instructive than the study of history in its bearing on the gradual unfolding of the Divine plans for the welfare and uplifting of those who constitute the peoples and races of this earth. To us it is especially interesting because I believe it to be an established fact that those selected for such uplifting and enlightenment were, mainly, the men and women of Teutonic blood, the same blood which flows through our veins, and of which the Anglo-Saxon race is but an integral though important part.

I may go a step further and say that, on more than one occasion, when the destiny of mankind seemed to hang in the balance, God made the Pennsylvania-German His instrument for turning the scales in the right direction, and it is the purpose of this paper to briefly call your attention to several of these epochs in which our fathers, living in the beautiful valleys which are now our homes, and surrounded by the same grand hills on which our eyes rest from day to day, took so prominent a part.

In one sense the history of the world may be said to have begun when the descendants of the children of Noah were dispersed over the face of the earth, and those of Japhet wended their slow way across the plains of Europe until they reached its northern confines. Here, amidst its forests and with its bracing atmosphere and climate, they became strong in body and brain. As the years rolled on they developed increasingly in civilization and fitness for the work which lay before them, that of giving direction to the thought and action of mankind. Just as God separated Abram from the land of the Chaldees so, in time, he selected and separated those of Teutonic blood from the rest of their brethren to be His special agents in this great labor.

In the year 1000, five centuries before the days of Christopher Columbus, He even permitted these chosen people of His to get a glimpse of and stay awhile upon the land which, in the days of creation, He had planted in the midst of the ocean and foreordained to become an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, whence should emanate the spirit of freedom, religious tolerance and peace to spread over all the world.

In His own good time, when the printing press had become an established fact, and the Reformation had struck the shackles of spiritual slavery from the victims of that ignorance which had rested for so many years, like a pall, upon all civilized nations, He allowed this new continent to be rediscovered, and, in time, to be settled.

When settlement had become an established and widespread fact, a period was reached in the progress of the world's history of most momentous character, upon the issue of which its destiny was certain to be affected either for weal or woe.

Towards the middle of the eighteenth century the Atlantic seaboard of America found itself occupied by a continuous fringe of colonies and provinces under English domain. Surrounding these to the north, west and south, was a veritable chain of French forts and traders, either end of which was grasped by the parent power which constantly shortened its curve in the hope that, some day or other, this unceasing encroachment might force those opposed to it into the sea. The time had arrived when it became necessary to determine whether this newly discovered continent was to be ruled by the virile Teutonic Anglo-Saxon race or by the weak and vacillating Latins, and what, in consequence, was to be the ultimate destiny of the human race, on this side of the grave at least.

The attainment of the desired result, and the final and complete elimination of French supremacy, was brought about by the so-called French and Indian War. How many are aware, however, of the fact that English success in this war was mainly secured through the instrumentality of an humble and unpretentious Pennsylvania-German—Conrad Weiser?

Pennsylvania, not Canada, was then the key to the situation, even though it chanced that the English were able, fortunately, through the favorable conditions which were brought about in the former, to transfer the main operations of the war to the latter locality. Could a wedge be successfully inserted between New York and Virginia, and driven home, British supremacy was doomed to fall apart. This the French well knew and, to that end, not only occupied Fort DuQuesne, which they had established at the site of our present city of Pittsburgh, but were also planning to seize the strongly strategic point at Shamokin, now Sunbury, where the two branches of the Susquehanna came

together, and which would give them ready access to the north, south and west, as well as a commanding control over the east.

With operations spreading over vast tracts of territory, and with but a comparative handful of white troops available success in the war, whose occurrence was already an inevitable if not acknowledged fact, was unquestionably dependent upon the acquisition of powerful savage allies. To that end both parties strained every nerve.

It is well known to the student of history, and not unknown to the casual reader, that, at the period of time in question, the once great Lenni-Lenape, or Delaware tribe of Indians, inhabited the confines of the Province of Pennsylvania, while the Six Nations, or Iroquois, pitched their wigwams and built their villages in the Province of New York. Hating each other as they did the coöperation of both could not be alike secured. The choice of alliance must be made between them. To Conrad Weiser, the trusted and ever-capable head of the Indian Bureau of the Province, was wisely left the solution of the problem confronting the government. An adopted son of the Mohawk tribe of the Six Nations, he well knew their strength, as compared with the weakness of the Delawares, who had been reduced to vassalage under them. Realizing the great bitterness of feeling which existed between the two, he was aware that a friendship with one meant the assured enmity and hostility of the other. Not unmindful of the fact that he and his people dwelt amongst the Delawares, touching them on all sides, and that, as foes, their lives would be sacrificed, their wives and children tomahawked, scalped and dragged into captivity, their homes destroyed and their hard-earned property ruined, yet, closing his eyes to this terrible picture, Weiser, the true patriot, foresaw,

in the future, a great empire, and cast in the lot of his country with the Six Nations. How he accomplished the desired end, and what the result was, is now a matter of history. It is sufficient, for this purpose, to remind ourselves, as well as others, how, under Divine guidance, this plain Pennsylvania-German hero was instrumental in shaping the destiny of our continent thus early in its history.

But he was not the only instrument of Providence at that time, and in that work. Had not his fellow-countrymen, themselves seasoned veterans of wars and border-hardships, and, as such well-fitted for the work assigned them by God, manfully stood their ground against the inroads of the savage warrior and prevented him from penetrating to and depopulating the lower counties, the progress of civilization in Pennsylvania would have been retarded for a quarter of a century, the Revolutionary War would have been an impossibility, and, to this day, we might remain as a mere appanage to the kingdom of Great Britain.

Not many years after the events which had decided that America was to be a country modeled upon and governed by Anglo-Saxon customs, habits and laws, came the time when the All-wise Ruler of the world saw fit to make of it a free and independent nation. This was accomplished through our Revolutionary War. The predominating feature of this struggle was, naturally, our Declaration of Independence. Without it the Revolution would have been a mere rebellion, which, at the most, could have secured but a few fleeting privileges without in any way altering the existing status of affairs, so far as government might be concerned.

The Declaration of Independence did not come to its birth without much travail.

England, greatly impoverished by the cost of the war for supremacy in America, through which it had just passed, was, so to say, at its wit's end to devise ways and means for replenishing its treasury. Every school child is familiar with the story of how, basing its action upon the specious plea that the colonies, as the direct beneficiaries of the result of said war, should stand their proportionate share of its expense, the mother country imposed certain obnoxious taxes upon its children, and how this action became the spark destined to light the fuse which would explode the magazine and utterly demolish all cohesion between the two, forcibly separating the rock from the cliff to which it had hitherto clung.

These stamp duties were by no means a hardship to those upon whom they were imposed, and, in themselves, a trivial enough cause to bring about the cataclysm which followed. The mere fact, however, that they were obnoxious was sufficient. They became a means to an end, an outlet for the pent-up ill-will, ill-feelings and disagreements resulting from autocratic and at times despotic rulings and actions of weak, incompetent governors, with even added neglect, or, worse still, injustice on the part of their sovereign and his councillors, to say nothing of imposed laws and restrictions disagreeable to peoples who had long been breathing a pure air in a comparatively free country, and who were already permeated with the spirit of liberty.

The Puritans of New England were never more than nominally subjects of Great Britain. Their very natures made of them rebels. Filled with a feeling intolerably religious, and living in a country which had been wrested, after great hardship, from the savage aborigine and from equally savage natural conditions, they were ready to resent at once the slightest attempt to impose upon them

anything which they deemed unreasonable or which might in any way encroach upon privileges to which they considered they were entitled. Without much thought for the future, they were first to spring to arms and to precipitate a conflict.

The people of New York, to say nothing of the dislike of many for the Established Church, were, very largely, bitter against the Dutch patroons because of their extensive land holdings which had made them, to a great extent, their over-lords. With this feeling of dissatisfaction, and with but little love for England and its sovereign, they were willing enough to cast in their lot with their neighbors to the east of them.

In Virginia the great bone of contention was the Established Church of England which had been forced upon a most unwilling and considerable portion of its settlers who were dissenters, and who, thereby, were eager enough to join in with their fellow-colonists who felt that they had a grievance with the mother country.

Throughout much, if not all, of the remaining south, a constant unrest, owing to many and various causes, had existed for years. It was a smouldering fire which needed but a slight wind to fan it into a blaze.

In between these discordant elements nestled peaceful Pennsylvania, whose population was made up, in nearly equal proportions, of Quakers, Scotch-Irish, and Germans.

The laws of government laid down by William Penn, its Proprietor, were characteristic of the man himself. They were not only intended to be just and lenient to all, but were largely based upon popular representation in an Assembly.

With so few, if any, grievances of their own what more natural than that, when the subject of independence and

separation from England was mooted, the people of Pennsylvania, through their legal body, the Assembly, should hesitate to agree to the radical steps taken and proposed by their sister colonies? None the less patriotic, it was felt that the wrongs of which the others complained could be peacefully adjusted and amicably settled without going to the length of uncalled-for separation. To this position the Assembly rigidly adhered, and from it no argument nor persuasion could make them depart. The situation of the Province as a wedge between north and south made its adherence to the cause of independence an absolute necessity were success to be even hoped for. Without such adherence the mere thought of a revolutionary conflict would have been foolhardy and suicidal. Hopeless of securing the consent to the proposed Declaration of the only legally existing body the patriot leaders finally decided to cut the Gordian knot by insisting that a choice in the matter be left to a popular vote of representatives to be chosen throughout the various counties. It was a most wise and shrewd move.

The Quaker element of the population were, naturally, the dominant party. It was they who composed the majority of the Assembly and controlled, largely, its actions. While many of them were true patriots, and proved themselves to be such, yet they were generally inclined towards royal rule, and by no means desirous of cutting adrift from a conditions of affairs with which they were already well satisfied, and where they, so largely, held in their own hands the reins of government. Their sympathy was with Great Britain and from them but little could be hoped towards a Declaration of Independence.

The Scotch-Irish, on the other hand, naturally of a restive and combative disposition, were eager enough to

take up arms, irrespective of the fact whether they had any ills to be redressed or not.

It is evident, therefore, that the balance of power rested with the Pennsylvania-Germans who constituted the remaining third of the population. Upon their choice it would be determined whether the Province should make possible the Declaration of Independence, or whether it would be instrumental in utterly defeating such intended action.

The German settlers in Pennsylvania had come to it as an asylum from most burdensome taxation and oppression, from religious persecution, and from many other ills to which they had been subject. They found the freedom for which they sought. They were accorded, with but few exceptions, kind and just treatment by the Quakers. What more natural than that this treatment should be fully reciprocated, and that they should be loath to do anything which might disturb the even tenor of their peaceful and happy lives. The one thing lacking to make their freedom complete was the fact that they were not allowed representation in the governing body of the Province, its Assembly. This was the fly in the ointment, and it is probable that, together with the innate desire for the complete liberty only attainable in a free country which existed in the breast of each one of them, it was this one thing which decided them to cast in their allegiance with the patriot party. Their votes decided the fate of the Declaration of Independence, decided the action of Pennsylvania, decided the result of the Revolutionary War, and was again instrumental in shaping the destiny of our continent.

While it is true this act of the Continental Congress did shape the destiny of our country, yet it is equally true that,

had the war not been carried to a successful conclusion, the act in itself would have been fruitless.

There were two periods during the Revolutionary struggle when the scales were so evenly balanced that omniscience alone could determine which way they would turn. To one side it meant ruin, to the other safety. On both occasions Providence permitted the Pennsylvania-German to be instrumental in preserving the new-born nation, even though at the sacrifice of his own life in one instance, and of his means and property in the other.

One of these events was the battle of Long Island. The British commander had planned very wisely not only to capture the city of New York, thus cutting the colonies practically in two, and establishing for himself a splendid base of operation, but he expected in addition to encompass the destruction of Washington's army and thereby, at one fell blow, to end the rebellion. His attack was begun on Long Island, and, because of a lack of proper vigilance on the part of the American commanding officer, it became a successful surprise. The American forces were surrounded, pressed back and almost annihilated. Had they given away entirely, it would have been impossible for Washington to have rallied and reformed his troops and to have made an orderly retreat. Nothing could otherwise have prevented the debacle so much desired by the foe. That they did not thus give way was surely providential. Although surrounded by the enemy, mowed down by his bullets, even pinned to the trees by his bayonets, they manfully stood their ground until utterly overwhelmed. Their destruction came indeed, but it meant the safety of the army and of the cause for which they fought. How seldom do historians tell us that these brave men were almost entirely composed of Pennsylvania-

Germans from the German counties of that state and Maryland!

The other occasion was that of Valley Forge. Here again the fate of liberty depended upon the Continental Army holding this exposed position and intervening between their foe and the rich country behind them. It was indeed a rich country, but the thrift and industry of the Pennsylvania-German had made it such. Because he was willing to part with his hardly earned and accumulated stores of grain, food, clothing, money and everything else, for the benefit and sustenance of the needy and suffering soldiers in their winter camp, when Congress had so woefully failed in its duty of like character, Washington was able to hold his army together, to check the advance of the enemy, to prevent his own interior stores and those of the people from falling into the hands of, aiding and sustaining the foe, and to keep alive a faint spark of independence until success once more crowned his efforts and gave new life to the struggle.

In the onward progress of the Divine plan for the purifying and upbuilding of our country came the time when we, who boasted of our own freedom, should be called upon to rid our land of the foul blot which still rested upon its escutcheon—slavery. It needs no argument to show how momentous was the occasion; it needs no recital to tell at what a fearful cost we brought to a successful issue the terrible war which followed—greater and more bloody than any in the modern history of the world. Because of the principles involved, its termination in an unbroken union made of it an epoch ordained not only to shape the destiny of America, but, in addition, that of the entire world.

The critical and culminating event of this struggle was

the battle of Gettysburg. Up to this time the conflict had ebbed and flowed, victory perching on the banner first of one and then the other, without decisive result. The only advantage gained by the north lay in the fact that the south was becoming slowly but surely weakened in resources and men. This was already evident to the Confederate leaders, and, in the spring of 1863, it was determined to make one supreme and mighty effort for victory by an invasion of the north with its fruitful fields, well-filled barns and comparatively prosperous communities, all as yet untouched by the destroying hand of war, and amply sufficient for the support and sustenance of its invaders.

No better time could have been selected for the purpose. Weary of the losses and slaughter incident to a fratricidal war, every one was hoping for its speedy ending, and many were sincerely doubting the wisdom of its continuance; others, far less sincere and loyal, were secretly plotting for its termination and quite willing that the Confederates should go their way in peace, even at the expense of further union; the draft enforced by the government was most unpopular, so much so as to cause open and bloody rioting, and foreign nations, whose sympathies were, from mercenary motives, most generally with the south, were but awaiting an excuse to acknowledge its independence and to openly extend to it the aid which, as yet, they were forced to give by stealth and under most adverse conditions. There can be no question but that a bold dash into the north, a victory or two, the capture of Harrisburg, Reading, possibly even Philadelphia, the replenishing of their treasury and army supplies by forced levies, would have had a moral effect which in itself could not have been otherwise than fatal to the Union.

Steps were at once taken to recruit and equip the south-

ern army to the highest state of efficiency. This done, it was mobilized into three powerful army corps and the march was begun towards the north. So well were their movements obscured that, for a considerable time, it became difficult for the Federal commander to even determine their objective point. Finally this was seen to be Harrisburg, the capital city of Pennsylvania.

No one, except he took part in the operations of that campaign, can realize how unprepared the great state of Pennsylvania then was to oppose the advance of an invading army which was unchecked and unretarded by its adversary in the rear because unable to come into contact with it. Despite every effort of Governor Curtin, and even the appeal of the President himself, the people seemed to be unable to grasp the situation and to realize the actual status of affairs. They had before rushed to arms upon a like alarm only to find such action unnecessary, so that when the cry of "Wolf! Wolf!" came once more they could not be induced to heed it. Even loyal Democrats were led to believe that the call to arms, sent out by their executive, was but a ruse on his part to keep them away from the polls and thus insure the success of the Republican party.

As, therefore, the Confederates approached their goal there lay before them no material opposition, with, apparently, the Union army so far in their rear that, unless they should be speedily delayed in their own advance, success must, without question, perch upon their banners. Harrisburg seemed to be already in their grasp, and, with that captured and held, the end could not be otherwise than near at hand.

Then came the time for providential interference, and once more God saw fit to make the humble Pennsylvania-

German his instrument to bring victory to the Union arms, to insure the abolition of slavery, and to enable this country to prepare itself for the world-wide work which lay before it. To-day north and south alike rejoice over the result then accomplished.

With his troops rapidly converging on Harrisburg, and his hand already stretched out to grasp his prize, the Confederate leader was forced to pause until he could learn the meaning of the sound of firing which was carried to his ears from the little town of Gettysburg. The volleys of musketry were not very loud; it was not the roar of a great battle, such as that which followed, but, like the guns fired at the bridge of Concord, nearly a century before, whose echoes are said to have encompassed the earth, so those of Gettysburg were destined to be fraught with one of the greatest messages which God has ever seen fit to send those of us who dwell on His footstool here below.

The guns which then spoke were those of the 26th Emergency Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, a mere handful of the moiety who had promptly and cheerfully offered themselves in response to the call of the President, had been mustered into the United States service (not that of Pennsylvania), and, as the very first of such volunteers, had been immediately pushed to the front with the intention of using them as riflemen to defend the passes in the hills at Cashtown, thereby impeding the advance of the enemy and affording an opportunity to the Army of the Potomac to catch up with and engage them before they should have succeeded in the fatal plans which were, even then, almost accomplished.

Of this regiment the members of Company A were largely composed of students from the Lutheran College and Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Company E

came from Lebanon, Company F from Pottstown, one company from Hanover, and the entire body was almost wholly of Pennsylvania-German origin.

On the morning of Friday, June 26, 1863, these young soldiers took up their march, with drums beating, through the town of Gettysburg, past the Lutheran Seminary and on to Marsh Creek, when there came the inevitable in the form of Early's advance division of Confederates. Confronted by overwhelming odds, after a rear-guard engagement, the Union regiment was forced to retreat until they reached the farm house of Henry Witmer, some four and a half miles from Gettysburg by the Carlisle pike, when they were again drawn up in line of battle and a lively fight ensued, lasting for half an hour and resulting in the repulse of the enemy. Surrounded and constantly harassed by their foes, this gallant little body of men still kept them at bay. With their food supplies captured, for two days they had nothing to eat; for three days and two nights they were substantially without sleep or rest; they marched forty-five out of fifty-two consecutive hours; they were the first troops to oppose the entrance of the Confederates into Pennsylvania, the first to meet the enemy at Gettysburg, and the first to draw blood in that historic combat. But, above all, their presence and resistance so confused the Confederate commander that he was obliged to halt the onward progress of his troops, and, for one whole day, Lee's attention was taken up with them and his advance so delayed that when, finally, he was permitted once more to move on Harrisburg, and had arrived within three miles of it, he was compelled to retrace his steps to meet the Union army at Gettysburg, which, because of said delay, had at last succeeded in locating and reaching him.

Harrisburg was saved, Gettysburg fought, the invasion

became a failure, and, from that moment, the fate of slavery and disunion was sealed. It seemed to be a comparatively small deed which this Pennsylvania-German regiment had done, and few historians even mention it, but in the sight of God, by whom it was inspired, there are no such things as trifles.

More than two centuries have passed since our ancestors first planted their feet, as permanent settlers, on the soil of this continent. In this time they have increased and multiplied to so great an extent, and have become so widely scattered over the whole land, from ocean to ocean and from the Gulf to the Lakes, that it is hardly possible they will be again permitted, as a concrete body, to be so markedly identified with the world movements of our Republic. We are now Americans, and are proud of our boast that we have been such from the beginning. As such, and not unmindful of the noble German blood which flows through our veins, we hope, under Providence, to be permitted to continue to aid, if only as individuals, in the further work which lays before our country for the elevation of mankind.

H. M. M. RICHARDS.

The Secretary was then asked for his report, and presented the following:

REPORT OF SECRETARY, PROF. G. T. ETTINGER, PH.D.

Mr. President, Members of the Pennsylvania German Society, Ladies and Friends: It affords the Secretary a great deal of pleasure to be able to report to the members of the Pennsylvania German Society, that during the year now drawing to a close, your organization pursued the even tenor of its way, and that nothing occurred to dis-

turb its peace or interfere with its progress and prosperity. In other words, in all activities, methods, ideals and endeavors, our Society has maintained the same high standard that has characterized it since the day of its founding. As in times past, the Executive Committee has continued to work faithfully for the interest of the Society. In order to do this it held its four quarterly meetings, viz., January, May, June and October. In this connection the Secretary cannot refrain from commending the wisdom of the Society in increasing at the last meeting the number of members of the Executive Committee. The new members have shown a deep and intelligent interest in the affairs of the Society, and have added material strength to the guardian board of our organization.

We are also able to advise that Volume 20 of the Society's proceedings has come from the press and has been distributed to all members who are in good financial standing. If by mischance or oversight any member has failed to receive his copy, and will notify the Secretary or Treasurer, the matter will at once be rectified.

Volume No. 21 is ready to leave the hands of the printer, the material for Volume No. 22, for year ending October, 1911, is well under way. Thus we hope to make up the unavoidable delay in issuing our publications, and hereafter to publish, if at all possible, each volume the year after the meeting whose proceedings it records.

At the last meeting of the Society the membership was 512. Since the last report 12 new members were elected, 3 resigned, and 3 died, leaving a grand total of 518.

The names of those who were elected, and of those who resigned and died, are as follows:

New Members Elected.

Beckel, Clarence E.	York, Pa.
Body, Frederick R.	Lebanon, Pa.
Brunner, Owen M.	Llauenck, Pa.
Fluck, Rev. William H.	Bethlehem, Pa.
Kern, Rev. R. M.	Allentown, Pa.
Leinbach, Rev. Paul S., D.D.	Easton, Pa.
Martin, George Castor	New York City.
Ruebush, Joseph K.	Dayton, Va.
Shoemaker, Samuel	Philadelphia, Pa.
Stem, Rev. George P.	Siegfried, Pa.
Stocker, Rev. H. E.	South Bethlehem, Pa.
Weiser, George W.	York, Pa.

Resigned.

Bergey, Dr. D. H.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Buehrle, R. K., Ph.D.	Lancaster, Pa.
Knappenberger, Rev. J. W.	Niantic, Conn.

Died.

Herbert, Dr. H. H.	Allentown, Pa.
Schantz, Charles O.	Allentown, Pa.
Weis, William	New York City.

The Secretary during the year received from sale of Transactions \$33.00, and expended for postage \$3.75, leaving a balance in his hands of \$29.25.

If each and every one of our members would constitute himself into a committee on membership, and endeavor to increase our numbers, our Society would be strengthened. Its influence would be felt, and speak for itself. Is it too much to ask every one of you to put forth your earnest endeavors to that end? I know of at least one who will.

In conclusion I am quite sure that you will all join the

Secretary in wishing the Pennsylvania German Society a new year of unbounded prosperity and permanent progress.

The President then asked for the Treasurer's report, which was presented as follows:

REPORT OF TREASURER, JULIUS F. SACHSE, LITT.D.

Mr. President, Fellow Members of the Pennsylvania German Society:

Treasurer's Report to October 1, 1912.

Dues received	\$1,110.00
Books sold	19.00
Sundries	2.00
Interest on bond	20.00
	<hr/>
Total income for the year	\$1,151.00
Cash in bank last report	2,538.96
	<hr/>
Total	\$3,709.96
Paid out on vouchers	2,019.10
Leaving balance in bank, September 30, 1912	\$1,690.86
The Society has \$1,000 invested (Life Subscriptions) and has cash in bank to its credit of	\$2,690.86

PRESIDENT RICHARDS:

I refer the Treasurer's report to an Auditing Committee, and appoint Messrs. Smith, Plitt and Koons such committee, with the request that they examine the accounts in detail in Philadelphia, and make their report later.

DR. NATHAN C. SCHAEFFER:

In the name of the Executive Committee, I wish to place in nomination for President a gentleman, a member of this Society, who has won for himself a name in the business and educational realm of this Commonwealth, and who has earned high plaudits for his work in historical research, particularly as a member of the Bucks County

Historical Society. The arrangements for this meeting, and for our comfort to-day, are largely due to this gentleman, and in the name of the Executive Committee, I place in nomination for the office of President, Dr. B. F. Fackenthal, Jr., of Riegelsville, Pa.

The Executive Committee has placed two names in nomination for the office of Vice-president. The Society has two Vice-presidents. The two gentlemen are distinguished citizens of Philadelphia. One is Alfred Percival Smith, and the other is Rev. Dr. George W. Sandt, editor of the *Lutheran*, published in Philadelphia.

The Executive Committee also places in nomination the present Secretary, Prof. Geo. T. Ettinger, of Allentown, Pa.

And for Treasurer the gentleman who has given us such excellent service for many years, Dr. Julius F. Sachse, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Members of Executive Committee:

Abraham S. Schropp, Bethlehem, Pa.

Dr. Porter W. Shimer, Easton, Pa.

Dr. Albert G. Rau, Bethlehem, Pa.

I place these names in nomination in the name of the Executive Committee.

On motion duly made and seconded, the nominations were closed, and on further motion the Secretary was authorized to cast the ballot of the associates for the said nominees.

The Secretary reported having cast the ballot, whereupon the President declared them elected.

Dr. S. P. Heilman, of Heilmandale, Pa., chairman, presented his report of the Committee on Bibliography.

(This report was also turned over to the Secretary.)

MR. WM. J. HELLER:

Mr. President: In the year 1864 a young professor in Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pa., wrote a poem, entitled "The Rocky Hills of Gettysburg." Its author in due course of time became President of this Society. His name was Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Porter. Now this coming July we will celebrate in grand national splendor the Semi-centennial of the Battle of Gettysburg, and it is entirely fitting that this Society express a desire that those lines of Dr. Porter's be adopted by the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission as the official poem for that occasion, and as such I would make a motion that the Society, or even the Executive Committee, if it is so desired by that committee, put forth some effort toward that end.

PRESIDENT RICHARDS:

There is a motion made that the question of adopting Dr. Thomas C. Porter's poem, "The Rocky Hills of Gettysburg," as the official poem to be used at the Semi-centennial celebration of that battle, be referred to the Executive Committee.

MR. HELLER:

That was not my motion, Mr. President. I wish the expression of this body to-day to be put forth, and not refer this to the Executive Committee, but that it show the desire on the part of this meeting to-day to adopt it as part of the official program of the meeting. I think it is very important that this matter be referred to the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission. There are perhaps other poems suitable for that occasion, and we will wake up and find ourselves way behind as usual.

PRESIDENT RICHARDS:

Will you please repeat your motion.

MR. HELLER:

The motion is, that it is the desire of this body at this meeting, that these lines of Dr. Porter be adopted as the official poem for that occasion, the Semi-centennial celebration of the Battle of Gettysburg. Official in the sense of the Pennsylvania German Society.

PRESIDENT RICHARDS:

Official on the part of the Pennsylvania German Society.

MR. HELLER:

Exactly. Here is the poem, Mr. President.

(The poem was not read, but is inserted here for convenient reference.)

THE ROCKY HILLS OF GETTYSBURG.

Oh, dark the day and dark the hour,
When Treason, in her height of Power,
With all her gathered legions came
To waste the North with sword and flame!
Right onward, swift, exultant, proud,
Up to yon chain of hills they crowd,
The Rocky Hills of Gettysburg.

The ocean waves come rolling high—
Beneath the tempest-blackened sky,
And rush with fury on the shore,
And rage and dash with awful roar,
So burst the foeman on that band,
The heroes of the fatherland,
As firm on Freedom's dyke they stand,
The Rocky Hills of Gettysburg.

In vain their utmost strength is hurled,
'Mid thunders that might shake the world;
Back from the adamantine wall
Their broken ranks receding fall
And slow retire with daunted mien,
While slaughtered thousands strew the scene,
The vale of death that lies between
The Rocky Hills of Gettysburg.

The Lord had heard His people's prayer,
And blessed the Starry Banner there,
For soon as Freedom's soil was red,
With Freedom's blood in battle shed,
By rebel foes, their doom was sealed;
The sacrifice to Heaven appealed,
The altar that ensanguined field,
The Rocky Hills of Gettysburg.

In nameless graves the vanquished sleep,
Where few shall ever come to weep,
But for her martyred sons with tears
A monument the Nation rears,
And age to age shall pass it down,
The story of their bright renown,
And everlasting fame shall crown
The Rocky Hills of Gettysburg.

This poem was written by the late Rev. Thomas Conrad Porter, D.D., LL.D., in 1864, set to music by J. B. Kevinski, and published with a dedication to the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac. In the same year it was sung at a great fair held by the Society of Patriot Daughters of Lancaster, Pa.

DR. DE SCHWEINITZ:

Mr. President, even if the lines were read to us, I do not believe it would do much further good as the official program to lay before the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission, as very few of us know anything at all about it. It might be very well, I don't know, but I think we can't do anything else but to refer this resolution to the Executive Committee to pass on its merits.

DR. SCHMAUK:

I think I can do better than that, and take care of all of us. We can pass a resolution that inasmuch as the Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Porter was one of the most honored

Presidents of our Society, and has been distinguished for his literary attainments, and has produced a quality of literature such as meets our admiration, and as he has composed a poem which may prove to be suitable as the official poem to be used at the celebration at Gettysburg, we request our Executive Committee to consider if such might not be the case, and if so, communicate with the Commission and offer it. That will give all honor to Dr. Porter and due credit to this Society.

MR. HELLER:

I agree to that.

The President then asked for a vote on this resolution as modified by Dr. Schmauk, which was carried unanimously.

Dr. Sachse was then called upon for his paper on "Quaint Old Germantown," which was beautifully illustrated with lantern slides. (This paper will be published in the Proceedings, accompanied by engraving.)

The exercises concluded with a Postlude, Chromatic Fantasia, by Thiele, by Prof. J. Fred Wolle.

The President then on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Fackenthal, Jr., extended an invitation to the members of the Society, and their ladies, to lunch with them at their house, and then declared the meeting adjourned.

**Biographical Sketches
of
Deceased Members
of the
Pennsylvania-German Society**

TILGHMAN H. DIEHL.

PROF. CLEMENT A. MARKS, MUS.D.

OSCAR T. MARTIN, ESQ.

DANIEL MILLER.

REV. OSCAR E. PFLUEGER.

GENERAL FRANK REEDER.

GUSTAV H. SCHWAB.

Tilghman H. Diehl.

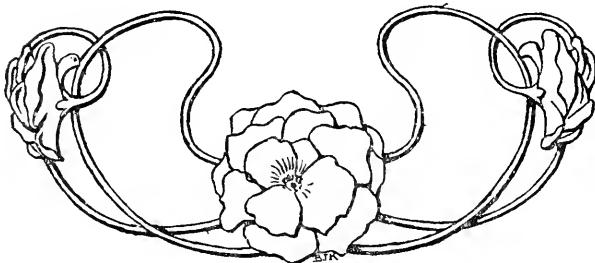
Tilghman H. Diehl was born in Milford Township, Bucks Co., Pa., May 21, 1847. His father was Samuel Diehl (b. Dec. 27, 1822, d. Jan. 15, 1901), the son of John Diehl (b. Nov. 5, 1790, d. June 1, 1871) and his wife Elizabeth (Groman) Diehl (b. Aug. 17, 1796, d. Aug. 25, 1865). John Diehl was the son of Jacob Diehl (b. Jan. 7, 1770, d. June 7, 1855) and Barbara (Groman) Diehl (b. April 12, 1769, d. May 14, 1841) and the grandson of Frederick Diehl (b. 1744, d. Dec. 10, 1812) and his wife Susanna (Spinner) Diehl (b. April 14, 1747, d. Feb. 27, 1816), whose father was Simon Jacob Diehl, who died about 1760.

The mother of Tilghman H. Diehl was Elizabeth Doll (b. Oct. 5, 1824, d. June 7, 1892), a daughter of Christian Doll, whose mother's maiden name was Rosenberger.

In 1860 the father Samuel Diehl moved to Allentown where he opened a store in which his son Tilghman served as clerk for one year. At the age of fourteen he entered the office of Rev. S. K. Brobst, Allentown, Pa., at that time prominent as a publisher of Lutheran literature. In 1872 he became a partner in the firm, which then became known as S. K. Brobst and Co., and continued until the death of its senior member in 1876. Still later Mr. Diehl became the sole owner of the business and in 1885 began the publication of the "Lutheran Church Almanac," which contained the names of all the Lutheran clergymen in the

United States and became a popular handbook throughout the Lutheran Church. For many years this house published the *Jugend Freund* and the *Lutheran Herald and Zeitschrift*. After some years of great activity in the publishing business Mr. Diehl retired and became the representative of the American Desk and Seating Co., in which capacity he served at the time of his death.

Mr. Diehl was an active layman in the Lutheran Church, a member of the Executive Committee of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania and a Director of the Theological Seminary at Mt. Airy, Philadelphia. He frequently was a delegate to the General Council, the supreme body of the Lutheran Church in North America. He joined the Pennsylvania-German Society October 19, 1911, and died May 10, 1913.



Clement A. Marks, Mus.D.

Prof. Clement A. Marks, Mus.D., was born in Lower Macungie Township, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1864. He was a son of Amandus A. and Anna Maria (Meyer) Marks, and a grandson of Philip Meyer, who came to this country from Dusseldorf, Germany, in 1793, and served in the War of 1812. He attended the public schools near his home and later was a student in the Preparatory Department of Muhlenberg College. At the same time he began his musical education under the instruction of Prof. C. F. Hermann of Allentown, Pa., with whom he studied for six years. He then went to Philadelphia, where he studied under W. W. Gilchrist and prepared himself as director, teacher and organist.

At the age of fourteen he was organist of the Moravian Church at Emaus, Pa., and, after serving in that capacity for six years, was elected to the same position in Zion Reformed Church, Allentown, Pa., where he remained five years. In 1891, upon the death of his former teacher, Prof. C. F. Hermann, who had been the organist of St. John's Lutheran Church, Allentown, for many years, Prof. Marks became organist of St. John's, where he served continuously to the time of his death, a period of twenty-one years. During all these years he maintained the high standard of efficiency for which the choir and congregation had become noted in the days of Prof. Hermann, and also served as organist in the Sunday School.

In 1887 the Euterpeon Club was organized in Allentown, with forty male voices, and Prof. Marks was selected director of the same. Six years later the name of the organization was changed to the Euterpeon Club-Oratorio Society, which at the time of Prof. Marks' death was composed of about two hundred mixed voices. Under his direction the Society reached a standard that spread the reputation of the organization and its leader far beyond the bounds of Pennsylvania. The annual rendition of a world-famous oratorio, accompanied by soloists of national reputation and a metropolitan orchestra of fifty trained musicians, became one of the leading musical events of the Lehigh Valley.

In recognition of his ability as a composer, teacher and conductor, Muhlenberg College conferred on Prof. Marks the degree of Doctor of Music (Mus.D.), and at the same time he was appointed Instructor in Music in Muhlenberg, and became an authority on church music in the Lutheran Church.

Dr. Marks was an honored member of the Crotchet Club of Philadelphia; the Livingston Club of Allentown; of Greenleaf Lodge, F. & A. M.; Allen Commandery, Knights Templar, and Allen Chapter, R. A. M.

Dr. Marks married Kate M. Kemmerer, who with two sons, Harold K. and Donald, survives her husband. He died October 23, 1912.

Dr. Marks was admitted to membership in the Pennsylvania-German Society January 17, 1899.

As a man Dr. Marks was genial and affable, the life of every gathering in which he happened to be. With a keen sense of humor, so typical of the Pennsylvania-German stock from which he sprang and of which he was so distinguished a son, with a memory unusually retentive and a

mind stored with what is best in art and literature, it is not at all strange that Dr. Marks should have been an excellent raconteur. To hear him relate a Pennsylvania-German story gathered from his intimate association with the people was an intellectual treat. He was a great reader and student outside of his own profession; but in musical history and biography he was especially well versed. In the career of Dr. Marks we have a splendid illustration of the man making his environment and rising superior to the circumstances and the surroundings in which he was born. In an age when the serpent of commercialism and mere material gain has left its trail even in the haunts of the Muses, Dr. Marks maintained his high ideals and followed art for art's sake.



Oscar F. Martin, Esq.

Oscar T. Martin, Esq., was born January 27, 1847, at Mount Joy, Pa. He was the son of David Martin (b. Jan. 25, 1816, d. June 21, 1888), who was the son of David Martin (b. Nov. 2, 1783, d. Feb. 2, 1864) and the grandson of another David Martin (b. Nov. 22, 1751, d. 1784), whose father, Christian Martin, born in Switzerland, died in May, 1759.

The mother of Oscar T. Martin was Mary Brenneman (b. June 20, 1816, d. April 4, 1851), a daughter of Christian Brenneman and a granddaughter of his son John, whose own son was Melchior and his son was John. Melchior came from Switzerland in 1709.

The subject of this sketch, after the necessary preliminary training, studied law, and later moved to Springfield, Ohio, where he became prominent in his profession, as well as identified with all movements whose prime purpose was the advancement of the community in which he had cast his lot.

Mr. Martin was elected to membership in the Pennsylvania-German Society October, 28, 1909.

He died May 2, 1913.

Daniel Miller.

Daniel Miller, the publisher, was born in North Annville Township, Lebanon Co., Pa., September 19, 1843. His father was Henry Miller (b. March 31, 1810, d. April 25, 1903), who was a son of Daniel Miller (b. May 19, 1781, d. June 23, 1859) and a grandson of another Daniel Miller (b. 1746, d. about 1834), whose father also was named Daniel.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and later entered a German printing-house in Lebanon where he learned the trade to which he devoted sixty years of his active life. In 1863, just before the battle of Gettysburg, he enlisted as an emergency man in the Union Army. For thirty years he was the publisher of the Reformed *Hausfreund*, edited by Rev. Benjamin Bausman, D.D., so prominently known throughout the Reformed Church of the United States. In 1888 he also began the publication of the *Reformed Church Record*. He was himself the author of five volumes of which two were in the Pennsylvania-German.

Mr. Miller was a public-spirited citizen and at one time was the President of the Law and Order Society of Reading, Pa., in which city he lived for so many years.

He died in Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, August 1, 1913, and was survived by his second wife Mira (Hoff) Miller and five children, of whom one is the well-known missionary, Rev. Harry K. Miller. He was a prominent

member of St. Paul's Reformed Church, Reading, Pa., and a leading layman in the Reformed Church of the United States.

Mr. Miller joined the Pennsylvania-German Society October 21, 1903.



Rev. Oscar E. Pflueger.

Rev. Oscar Erwin Pflueger was born in Little Hanover Township, Northampton Co., Penna., March 11, 1861. His father was James Levin Pflueger (b. Feb. 10, 1822, d. 1871), whose father was John Jacob Pflueger (d. 1824), whose father was John George Pflueger (b. 1701). His mother was Elizabeth (Keim) Pflueger (b. Feb. 26, 1823), who was a daughter of Christina (Weber) Keim (b. Aug. 12, 1794), whose father was Michael Weber, a son of Peter Weber.

After teaching in the public schools for several terms he prepared for college under his brother, Rev. Asher P. Pflueger, in 1879 and the next year entered the Freshman class of Muhlenberg College, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1884. He studied theology in the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Philadelphia and was graduated in 1887. In June of the same year he was ordained to the ministry of the Lutheran Church by the Ministerium of Pennsylvania. He at once became pastor of the Beavertown parish, consisting of six congregations, which he served until 1889, when he accepted a call to become pastor of the Lykens Valley parish, with his residence at Elizabethville, Pa., where he labored with great success. Later he was called to Womelsdorf, Pa., where he remained until death called him home.

During his life he held many important positions in the Lutheran Church. He served as Secretary of the Fifth

Conference, and at the time of his death he was the very efficient Secretary of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania of the Lutheran Church. He also served as a member of the Board of Trustees of Muhlenberg College.

On June 14, 1887, he married Ella C., a daughter of Rev. Owen and Maria Leopold, of Allentown, Pa.

He joined the Pennsylvania-German Society July 15, 1902, and died July 22, 1912.



General Frank Reeder.

The Reeder family in America was founded by John Reeder, who came from England before 1656, and settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, and later in Newtown, Long Island. The most famous member of the family was Andrew Horatio Reeder, the well-known war-governor of Kansas, through whose patriotic efforts the cause of the Union was greatly aided in the dark days of the Civil War.

Frank Reeder was born in Easton, Pa., Many 22, 1845. His father was Governor Andrew Horatio Reeder (b. July 12, 1807, d. July 5, 1864), whose mother was Christiana Smith (b. May 18, 1774, d. Sept. 17, 1853), whose mother was Rachel Nungesser (b. April 26, 1748, d. April 26, 1835). His mother was Fredericka Amalia Hutter (b. Oct. 7, 1810, d. Aug. 16, 1878), whose father was Christian Jacob Hutter (b. at New Dietendorf, Saxe-Gotha, May 17, 1771, d. Jan. 10, 1849), whose mother, in turn, was Maria Charlotte Bauer (b. April 1, 1774, d. Aug. 10, 1829).

Frank Reeder, the youngest son of Governor Andrew H. Reeder and his wife Fredericka Hutter Reeder, was educated in the Lawrenceville, New Jersey, Academy, Edgehill School, at Princeton, New Jersey, and at Princeton College, which he entered as a Sophomore in 1860. In 1862, at the age of seventeen years, he enlisted as a private in the Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He took part in many stirring campaigns and noted battles, in

all of which he displayed conspicuous gallantry. In the desperate two days' fight with General Hood, at Nashville, Reeder had three horses shot under him. The regiment of which Colonel Reeder had command was mustered out of service, June 13, 1866. With this brilliant military record, having risen from the ranks to the command of a regiment, Colonel Reeder was but three weeks beyond the legal age of manhood. In 1874 he was appointed Brigadier-General in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and was assigned to the command of the Fifth Brigade, Second Division. In this position he performed excellent service in quelling the riots in Reading, in 1877, and in Harrisburg the following year.

At the close of the rebellion General Reeder studied law in Albany, New York, was admitted to the bar in 1868, and in 1869 became a partner of his brother, Hon. Howard J. Reeder, in his native city.

He filled various important positions, was Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania from 1895 to 1898, a member of the Cabinet of Governor Hastings from 1895 to 1897, a delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention of 1896, chairman of the Republican State Committee from 1899 to 1901, and State Commissioner of Banking from 1900 to 1903.

General Reeder married Miss Grace E. Thompson, of Boston, October 21, 1868, with whom he had three children, Andrew Horatio, born September 9, 1869; Frank, born May 4, 1880; and Douglass Wyman, born August 25, 1883.

General Reeder died December 7, 1912.

He had been a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society since October 25, 1900.



Gustav Henry Schwab.

Gustav Henry Schwab was born in New York City, May 30, 1851. His father Gustav Schwab (b. Nov. 22, 1822, d. Aug. 21, 1888), was the son of Gustav Schwab (born 1796, died 185?), whose father Johann Christopher Schwab (b. 1743, d. 1821), was a son of Philip Jacob Schwab (b. 1715, d. 1788), and a grandson of Johann Friedrich Schwab (b. 1683, d. 1738).

His mother Eliza Catherine Von Post (born Nov. 26, 1829), was a daughter of Henrietta Margaretta Meier (b. Aug. 19, 1804, d. Nov. 3, 1836), whose mother was Eliza Catherine Kunze (b. Oct. 4, 1776, d. Jan. 29, 1863) and grandmother was Margaretta Henrietta Muhlenberg (b. Sept. 17, 1751, d. Oct. 23, 1831), a daughter of Anna Maria Weiser (b. June 24, 1727, d. Aug. 23, 1802). Conrad Weiser, from whom the subject of this sketch thus is directly descended, came to this country in 1710, and played a prominent part in the colonial history of Pennsylvania.

Gustav Henry Schwab was educated in New York and Germany and on October 25, 1876, married Caroline Wheeler, of New York.

Later he became a member of the well-known firm of Oelrichs and Co., shipping merchants, importers and American agents for the North German Lloyd Steamship Co. He was also a director of the United States Trust Co., the

Merchants' National Bank, the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., and other corporations. He was chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, and first vice president of the Merchants' Association of New York City. In 1894 he served as a member of the well-known Committee of Seventy, and was decorated with the order of Saints Lazaro and Maurizio, by the King of Italy in 1895, and with the Red Eagle of the third class, by the Emperor of Germany in 1902.

He was a member of the Century, the Metropolitan, the City, the German, the Ardsley, and the New York Yacht Clubs.

He died

Mr. Schwab became a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society July 9, 1901.



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